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reason that some of the contributions in this volume point the way for a therapeutic approach to the problem of criminality.

It is impossible within the scope of a brief review to even attempt to do justice to this work which represents a Herculean amount of labor on the part of the author and which in some places reaches the loftiness of poetic charm.

One would not recommend this work for a beginner in psychoanalysis, for the highly specialized phase with which it deals must strike many a person as almost belonging within the realm of the improbable, and yet, there are many fundamental truths expressed which have a tremendous importance for a proper understanding of conduct and character formation and no one dealing with human problems in a clinical way can afford to overlook it. The translator has achieved a singular success and it is only rarely that one finds a highly technical German work put into such clear and understandable English.

Ossining, N. Y.

BERNARD GLUECK.

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GENERAL STATISTICS OF CITIES. *U. S. Census Report on American Police Departments.* Washington, D. C., Census Bureau, 1915.  
II. Civilian Employees.

*Introduction.* The statistics regarding the number of civilian employees and the number of detailed members of the uniformed force assigned in each city to the performance of special police duties not directly involving the maintenance of order and the arrest of criminals is of distinct practical value to police executives because the problem of police details is one of the most difficult in the field of police administration.

*Statistics.* It is interesting to note that nearly one-half of the 714 telephone operators in American police departments are civilians, as in New York it has been found to be in the interests of efficiency to have these duties performed exclusively by detailed members of the uniformed force. Only 41% of the 980 police clerks are civilian, although it is generally conceded by experts that there are comparatively few clerical positions which cannot be efficiently and economically filled by civilians. That only 26% of the 2,290 drivers and only 18% of the 1,084 turnkeys are civilians is easily understood when we bear in mind that these men come into intimate contact with lawbreakers in positions in which a uniformed man has a distinct advantage. Thirty-eight of the smaller cities have no civilian employees whatever.

*Comparisons.* Chicago has 1,253 employees on special duty while New York has only 803. This difference is due principally to the larger number of men detailed to drive patrol wagons in Chicago. Unfortunately the report contains no explanation of the difference in administrative organization in this respect. Chicago appears, for the same reason, to have a larger number of detailed policemen. St. Louis, which has only 399 men assigned to special duties, has 315 civilians and only 84 detailed men, thus having the smallest percentage of detailed men of any city of 500,000 population.

Of the 204 cities, 29 have no detailed policemen, 38 have no civilian employees, 4 have neither detailed policemen nor civilian employees and 69 have more civilian employees than detailed employees. Cincinnati is the largest city which has no detailed policemen.

*Special Employees.* In addition to giving for each city the number of civilian employees and the number of detailed policemen assigned to driving, clerical, turnkey, telephone, sanitorial, surgical and matron duties, the report also calls attention to 509 employees assigned to special duties. These employees cover a wide field of usefulness as appears from the following partial enumeration: Examiners of auto applicants (Chicago), gymnasium instructors (four cities), police judges (two cities), prosecuting attorney (Springfield, Mass.), interpreters (two cities), motion picture censors (Chicago), theater officer (Hoboken), sealers of weights and measures (Buffalo), probation officers (two cities), humane officers (three cities), poundkeepers (four cities), fire marshals (Philadelphia), sanitary officers (Rochester), swimming pool guards (Pittsburgh), photographers (five cities), printers (four cities), engineers (ten cities), cooks (four cities), messengers (three cities), elevator men (four cities), insect exterminators (Chicago), and machinists, mechanics, laborers and cleaners in many cities.

New York City.

LEONARD FELIX FULD.

## COMING ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 AND 4, AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

2 P. M. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

8:30 P. M. ANNUAL ADDRESS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

2 P. M. ELECTION OF OFFICERS, REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF MILITARY LAW WILL BE HELD AT THE SAME PLACE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, AT 3 P. M., WHEN REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PAPERS WILL BE PRESENTED AND GENERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN NEW ORLEANS EARLY IN OCTOBER.